DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 171 633 UD 019 434

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TITLE	Things Chinese.
INSTITUTION	Hawaii Univ., Honolulu. Ethnic Resource Center for the Pacific.
SPONS AGENCY	Office of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE	75
GRANT	OEG-0-74-9162
NOTE	27p.; Not available in hard copy due to reproduction quality of the original document; For related documents, see UD 019 434-446
EDRS PRICE	MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS	Art Activities; Chinese; Chinese Americans; *Chinese Culture; Classroom Materials; Clothing; Elementary Secondary Education; *Ethnic Origins; *Ethnic Studies; *Folk Culture; Food; *Learning Activities; Toys

ABSTRACT

Presented in this booklet are brief descriptions of items and activities that are symbolic of Chinese culture. Some of the items and activities described include a traditional Chinese child's outfit, dolls, sandalwood fans, writing and printing materials and techniques, toys and crafts, a Chinese abacus, and eating utensils. Several recipes for Chinese dishes are provided. A few Mandarin Chinese phrases are used to illustrate some facts about the Chinese language. A book list and a resource list are included. (EE)

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THINGS CHINESE

by Yip Wang Law

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A production of:

Ethnic Resource Center for the Pacific
Educational Foundations, College of Education
University of Hawaii
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Funded by Office of Education Grant Number OEG-0-74-9162. 1975

UD019434

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CHECKLIST OF KIT CONTENTS

1 copy, Things Chinese
1 child's outfit
1 female doll
1 male doll
1 sandalwood fan
1 stationery set (1 ink stone with cover, 1 ink stick, 1 brush, 1 copybook, 4 sheets of Chinese characters)
1 rubber stamp and pad
3 laminated papercuts
2 pairs scissors
1 set Chinese chess (1 paper playing board, 16 blue pawns 16 red pawns)
1 abacus
1 teapot
1 teacup
1 ricebowl
1 pair bamboo chopsticks
1 copy each of the following:

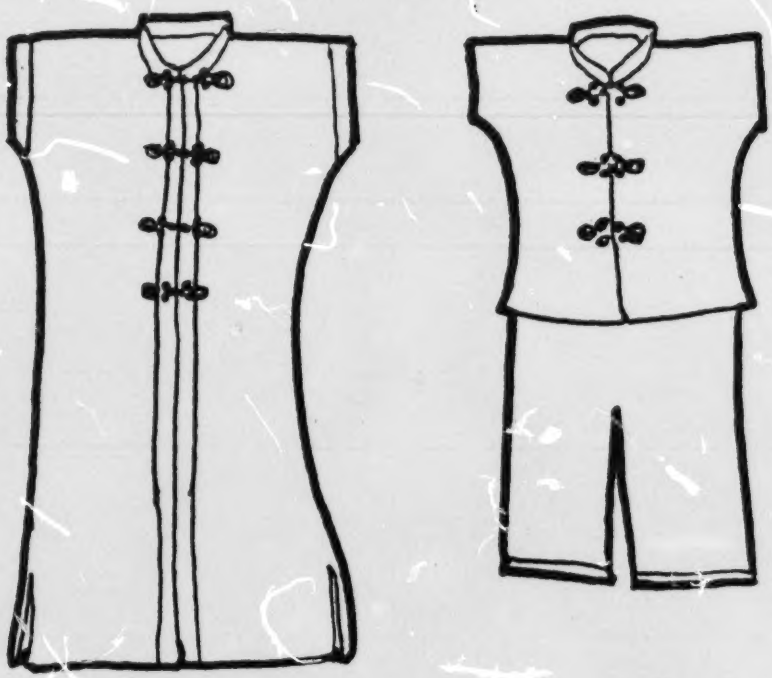
Favorite Children's Stories From China and Tibet
Flowers in Full Bloom
Hello! Hello! Are You There?
I Am On Duty Today
Ah Dai Comes to Hawaii
Chinese Songs We Can Sing and Chinese Instrumental Music

1 cassette taperecording

CLOTHING AND ACCESSORIES

Child's Outfit

Traditional Chinese outfits were loose-fitting and buttoned with Chinese frogs. Traditionally, frogs were found in a variety of designs - flowers, butterflies, longevity symbols and geometrical shapes. Putting a small piece of wire inside the fabric to make its manipulation easier is a recent innovation. The art of making pretty frogs was considered an asset for a Chinese girl.



Formal outfits were made of silk fabric. The art of making silk from the cocoons of silkworms was highly developed by the time of the Han dynasty more than 2,000 years ago.

Silk was a favorite product in China's foreign trade. Chinese silk was carried by Arabian and Persian merchants along the "Silk Road" to Western Asia and then on to the Mediterranean countries in Europe and Africa. The Romans called China "Serica", meaning the land of silks.

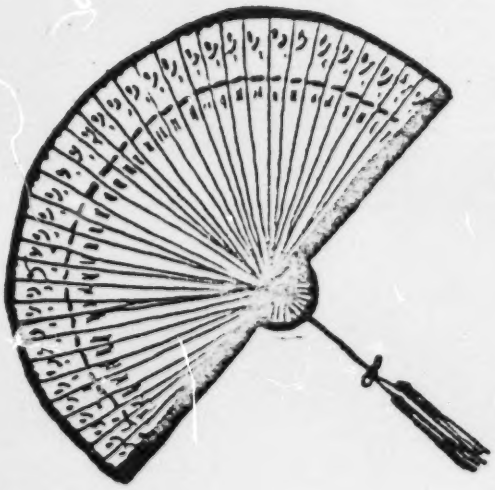
The child's outfit in your kit, which is either a one-piece dress or a two-piece pants set, is in the traditional Chinese

style. See pictures in the book Flowers in Full Bloom. However, the tendency in China today is to adopt Western styles of dress. See pictures in books Hello! Hello!, Are you There? and I Am On Duty Today. Also, cotton is the more prevalent material used.

Boy and Girl Dolls

The costumes of the boy and girl dolls in your kit illustrate old-fashioned Chinese styles. You will notice that the outfits for both the boy and girl are similar. The hairstyle of the boy has long been obsolete, but the hairstyle of the girl is still popular today. Their cloth-made shoes are still in use today.

Sandalwood Fan



Fans were used to keep cool in China and also as accessories of clothing. The fan in your kit is made of sandalwood, which was valued in China because of its fragrance. Sandalwood once grew in abundance in Hawaii and was exported to China. Because of this, the Chinese used to refer to Hawaii

as Tan Heong Shan (Fragrant Sandalwood Mountain). The Chinese used sandalwood for incense and for perfuming the air. The rich burned small chips of sandalwood in a special container found in various shapes, such as a lion, bird, or Buddha, and the fragrance was emitted through little holes.

WRITING AND PRINTING

Some Facts About the Chinese Language

1. The Chinese language is one of the oldest living and developing languages in the world today. It is used by one-quarter of the world's population. The number of English-speaking people is about half of that of the Chinese-speaking people.

2. The Chinese language belongs to the Chinese-Tibetan family of languages while the English language belongs to the Indo-European family.

3. Unlike Indo-European languages, the Chinese language is not a phonetic language. In other words, the Chinese do not have an alphabet. Their written language, consisting of characters, was derived from pictures. For example:

Pictograph	Derived Character	Meaning
	目	Eye
	耳	Ear
	口	Mouth
	心	Heart
	手	Hand

Pictograph	Derived Character	Meaning
	立	To stand
	日	The sun
	旦	Dawn (Picture of the sun rising from darkness)
	月	The moon
	雨	Rain

Pictograph	Derived Character	Meaning	Pictograph	Derived Character	Meaning
	齒	Teeth		雷	Thunder (Picture of four linked drums)
	从	To follow (Picture of one person after another)		云	Cloud
	众	Numerous (Picture of three persons)		山	Mountain
	子	Child		水	Water

4. There are many different dialects spoken in China. Chung-shan dialect is widely spoken among Chinese immigrants in Hawaii and the T'ai-shan dialect is more commonly spoken among Chinese immigrants in San Francisco and Vancouver. Dialects usually varied from one section of the country to another. Both Chung-shan and T'ai-shan dialects are from the southern province of Kwangtung. Mandarin (a northern dialect) is the most commonly spoken language in all China.

5. Although there are numerous spoken dialects in China, the written language is the same throughout the country and has been the same since the first unification of China during the Ch'in dynasty (B.C. 221-206).

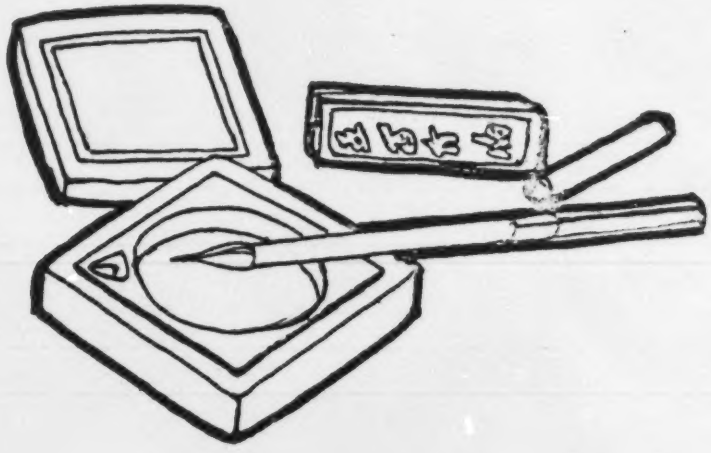
6. There are about 50,000 Chinese characters, of which only approximately ten percent are used by a Chinese newspaper today. For daily purposes, 3,000 would be enough.

A Few Mandarin Chinese Phrases

1.	Teacher, good morning!	Lao-shih, nin-tsao!
2.	How are you?	Nin hao ma?
3.	I (am) fine, thank you.	Wo hen hao, Hsieh-hsieh ni.
4.	Good-bye.	Tzai-chien.
5.	I am glad to see you.	Wo hen kao-hsing k'an-tou ni.

Chinese Stationery Case

The traditional Chinese method of writing is called calligraphy using brush and ink. In the stationery case in the kit, you will find a round ink stone, an ink stick, a brush, a copybook, and four sheets of Chinese characters.



Fill the well in the ink stone one-eighth full of water. Rub the well with the ink stick using round movements. The rubbing of the ink stick is time-consuming, but it is training to control the wrist movement in calligraphy.

Dip the brush in the ink and try it on a piece of scratch paper to make sure the ink is black enough.

Before starting to write, make sure you are sitting upright. Hold the brush upright with three fingers of the right hand, the thumb and the next two fingers. Imagine that you are also holding an egg in the same hand you are holding the brush. This means that you should hold the brush with a hollow fist. Keep your fingers about 1½ inches from the tip of the brush.

Chinese students insert one sheet of characters between the pages of the copy book. They copy the characters using the following rules: Upper strokes come before lower strokes and left strokes before right strokes. In making a stroke, go from top to bottom or from left to right - never do it the opposite way. The copy book starts from the "back", exactly the opposite

of an English book.

After you are through writing, wash everything with water and allow them to dry before putting them back in the case again.

Chinese Book Binding

This guide is bound in the traditional Chinese manner, which is about 400 years old. It is still used occasionally in China, especially by school children, who bind their own exercise books. Before this method was invented, Chinese books took the form of scrolls or folders.

You may wish to bind your own books using this method. All you need are loose leaves of paper, yarn (or string or thread) and a darning needle (you could also punch holes instead of using the needle).

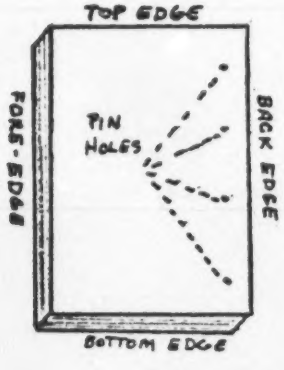


Fig. 1

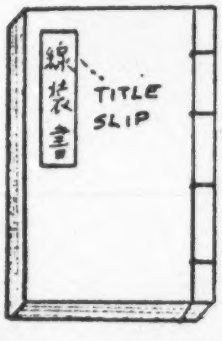


Fig. 2

Fig. 3

Stack up the loose leaves, with the beginning of the book on top and the end of the book at the bottom. For centuries, Chinese books began at what Westerners would view as the "back" of the book. In addition, the Chinese characters read from right to left. See the illustration.

The order in which the book is bound may be as follows:

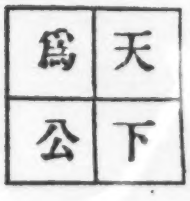
Draw the yarn through the top hole, leaving the end of the yarn loose at the back of the book (front, to Westerners). Loop it over the top and back through the hole. Then loop the yarn

over the edge and back through the first hole. Draw the yarn through hole 2 and loop it over the edge. Go back through the hole and then down to hole 3. At hole 3 loop the yarn around the edge again and back through the hole. Then draw the yarn through hole 4, loop the yarn over the edge, through the hole, across the bottom, and back through the hole. Now you can start the reverse process. Bring the yarn back to hole 3, through the hole, back through hole 2, and out through hole 1. Tie the two ends of the yarn together at the back of the book (front, to Westerners).

In summary, the yarn should go across the top edge once, the side edges four times, and the bottom edge once. If you examine the book binding on this book closely, you should be able to duplicate the effot. Don't worry about the order in which you draw the yarn through the holes.

Rubber Stamp and Pad

Your kit also contains a rubber stamp and stamp pad. The romanized translations of the characters are: t'ien-hsia wei kung.



Chinese reads from right to left, top to bottom. The sequence in which the characters should be read is t'ien-hsia-wei-kung. "T'ien-hsia-wei-kung" translated roughly, "The whole world belongs to the public" (t'ien-hsia = universe; wei = belongs to; kung = the public) was the slogan that inspired Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

Sun Yat Sen attended Iolani School (in Honolulu, Hawaii) in 1879 at the age of thirteen. It is said that it was in Hawaii that he learned Christian principles of equality and brotherhood and the American ideal of democracy which inspired him to return to China to lead the revolution against the Manchu rulers. He led the struggle for China's political independence and helped to establish the modern republic of China in 1912. For this feat, Dr. Sun Yat Sen is often referred to as the "father of modern China".

Although Sun Yat Sen's slogan is of interest, the rubber stamp and the Chinese characters in the kit are included primarily to illustrate the Chinese invention of printing. Block printing was invented in China between the 7th and 8th century during the T'ang dynasty. It was inspired by rubbings from stone inscriptions popular at that time.

TOYS AND CRAFTS

Paper Cuts

The Chinese invented paper almost 2,000 years ago. The earliest form of paper in China was made of silk wadding, a by-product of the silk industry before and during the Han dynasty. Then came a clever man called Ts'ai Lun who succeeded in making paper from bamboo and tree fibers in 105 A.D. Much improvement was made subsequently by others.

People in Central Asia began using Chinese paper in the 5th century. During the early 8th century, the Arabs learned the art of paper-making from the Chinese and set up paper mills of their own. They produced paper for home consumption and also for exporting to Europe and the Eastern Roman Empire. The first paper mill in Europe was set up by the Moors in Spain in 1150 A.D., then an Arab colony. China's neighbors like Korea, Vietnam and Japan learned to make paper 200 to 300 years after Ts'ai Lun

Paper-cutting is a very popular folk art among the Chinese people. Throughout China's provinces, cities and particularly the vast countryside, a great variety of paper-cuts can be seen almost anywhere. In each region they have their own characteristic style. Those around Weihsien, Hopei Province are famed for their simplicity, while those around Chaochow. Kwangtung Province are admired for their vitality. Those of Nanking and Ynagchow are elegant and exquisite.

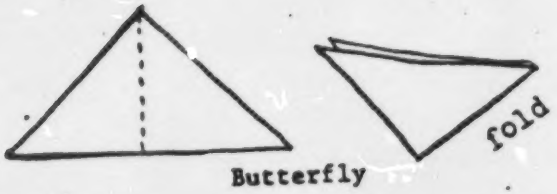
Through these paper-cuts, the working people of China express their real and innermost feelings. They love the natural surroundings of their life and manifest this sentiment by cutting out

beautiful flowers, gay birds and all kinds of animals. They admire the heroes of Chinese history, and their designs glorify patriots and condemned traitors. Paper-cutting is thus intimately related to the life of the people.

Some paper-cuts are done with scissors, others with sharp knives. Most of them are handmade by the peasants and folk artists to decorate their own homes and to bring a touch of beauty into their lives. Thus they are frequently pasted on doors, windows and walls. Some are used to decorate paper lanterns and gifts. Others serve as embroidery patterns for pillowcases, hats, aprons and shoes.*

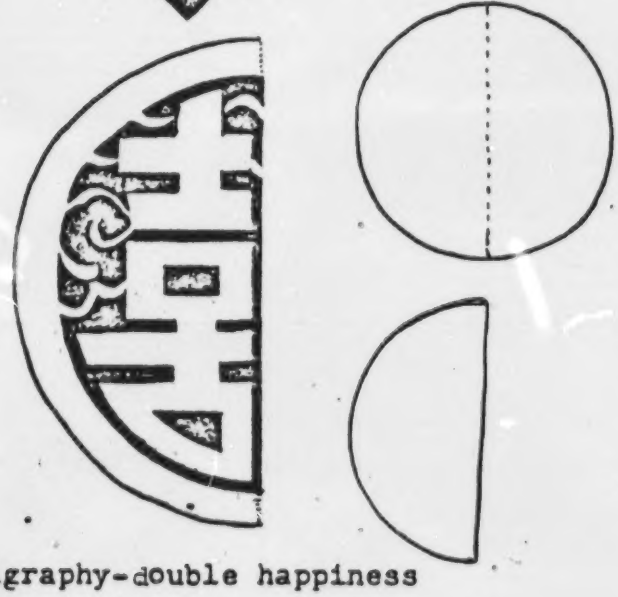
In your kit are laminated examples of paper-cuts and two pairs of little scissors not unlike those used by children in China today. On the following two pages are some Chinese style symmetrical designs created by Honolulu artist Lam Oi Char.

*From Lam Oi Char, 1974, "About Chinese Paper-Cuts," mimeo, Honolulu Academy of Arts, Chinese Cultural Heritage Sharing the Old and the New, November 3, 1974., p. 1.

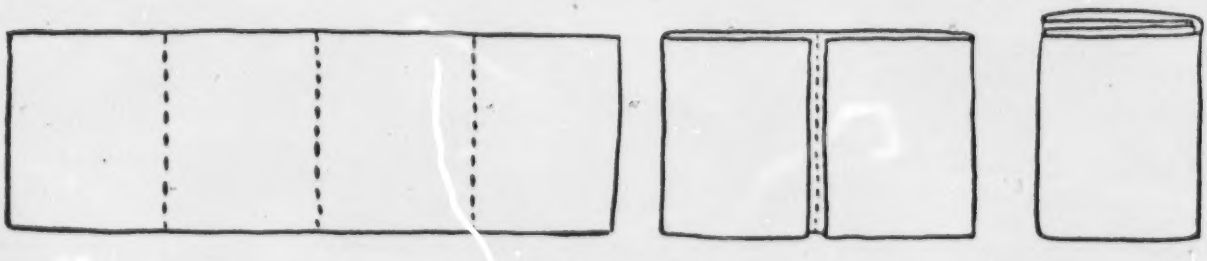


Butterfly

Calligraphy-longevity



Calligraphy-double happiness

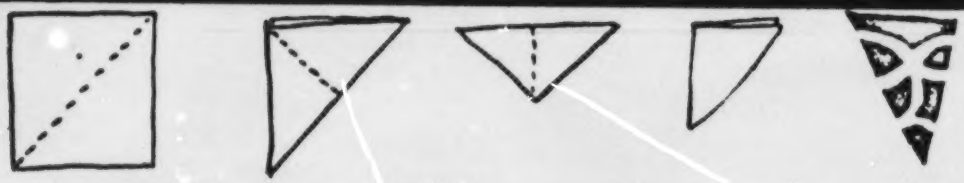


Rabbits

Fishes

Flowers

Doves



leaves

Beans

Nets

Fishes

Doves(negative style)

Doves(positive style)

Plum Blossoms

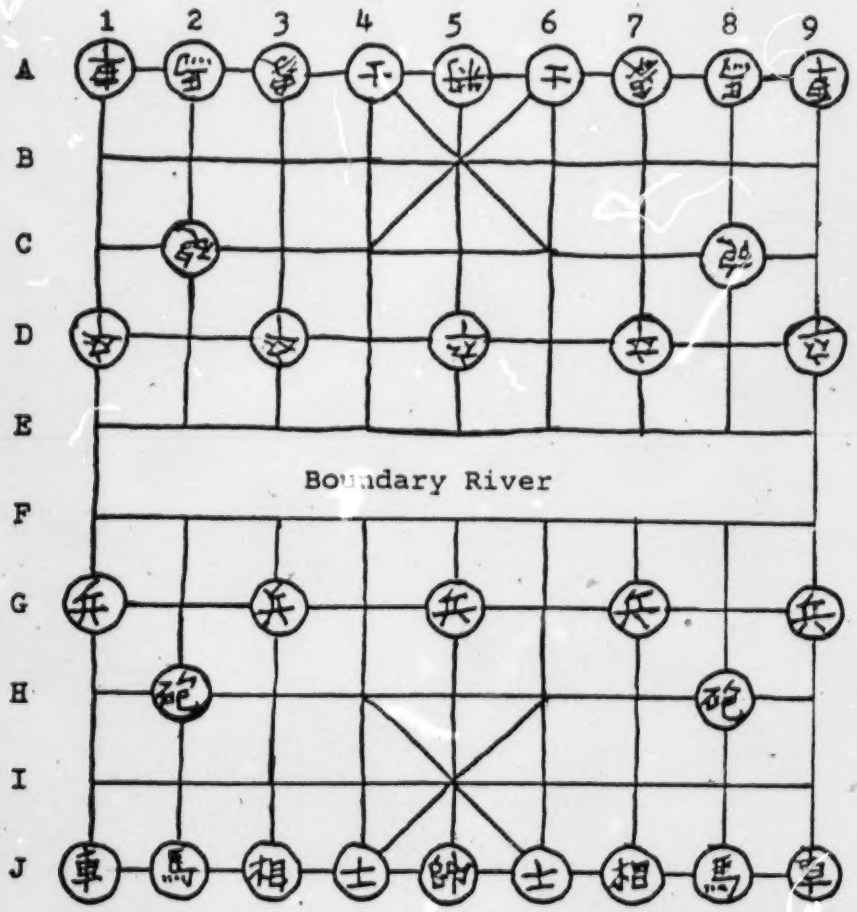
Cranes & Clouds

Grass

Chinese Chess - Its Rules

1. The Chinese chess, called Elephant Chess by the Chinese themselves, is a game of skill and intelligence played on a board with 16 pieces for each of the two players. The object of the game is to capture the General or Marshal from the opponent. The Chinese chess set comes in all sizes. The set in your kit is one of the smallest sizes.

2. At the start, the 32 pieces are placed on the board as shown.



The Chinese Chessboard

(Note: Every piece is placed in an intersecting point of two lines, not in a space between two lines.)

3. Two players, one moving red pieces and one moving green (or blue) pieces, move their own pieces alternately until the General or Marshal of one player cannot escape being captured and such player is considered to have lost the game. (It is possible to end in a draw so that no player looses.)

4. The movement of the various pieces are governed by the following rules:

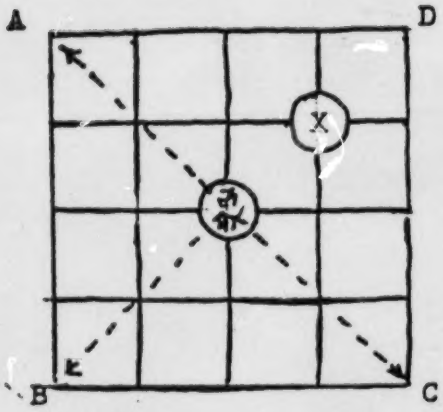
All pieces, except the Horses, Elephants and the Ministers, move along a straight line marked in the board.

When a piece legally moves into a position which is already occupied by an enemy piece, the enemy piece is taken away. This is called capturing. No player can legally move two or more of his own pieces into one and the same position.

The Marshal (Shuai, 帥) or the General (Chiang, 將). Their initial positions in the board are J5 and A5 respectively. They can move only within their respective "headquarters", i.e., the big squares each marked by a pair of long diagonals. They can always follow a line (including a diagonal line) to go to an adjacent position, provided the target position is part of the headquarters. Furthermore, the Marshal and the General are not allowed to face each other, i.e., to stand on one and the same line without any other piece lying between them. The one forced to face the other looses the game.

The Guards (Shih, 士). Initial positions are J4 and J6 for the red side and A4 and A6 for the green side. Subject to the same rules as the Marshal or the General except that they are allowed to face each other.

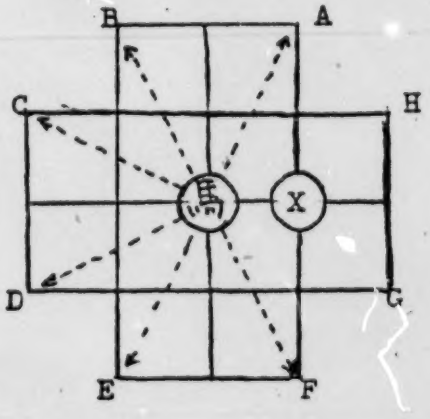
The Ministers (Hsiang, 相) or the Elephants (Hsiang, 象). Initial positions are J3 and J7 for the Ministers and A3 and A7 for the Elephants. They move diagonally from one corner to another corner in a big square consisting of four small squares. There are two restrictions: (1)Not moveable if the center of the big square is already occupied; (2)Not moveable across the space between lines E and F, which is known as the Boundary River.



The Elephant in this illustration can move to any of the three positions A, B, and C; but he cannot move to D because he is blocked by the piece X.

The Horse (Ma, 馬). Initial positions are J2 and J8 for the red side and A2 and A8 for the green side. They move diagonally from one corner to another corner in a rectangle consisting of two small squares. Restriction: the mid-point of the longer side of the rectangle, from one end of which the movement starts, should not have been occupied by any piece.

The Horse in this illustration can move to any of the six positions A through F, but not to positions G or H, for he is blocked by piece X.



The Chariots (Chü, 車). Initial positions are J1 and J10 for the red side and A1 and A10 for the green side. They can move along a straight line as far as they please, provided no other piece is blocking the way. If an enemy piece blocks the way, they can capture it whenever they choose to.

The Cannons (P'ao, 砲). Initial positions are H2 and H8 for the red side and C2 and C8 for the green side. When not attacking, they can move along a straight line as far as they please, provided no other piece is blocking the way. When they attack, they jump

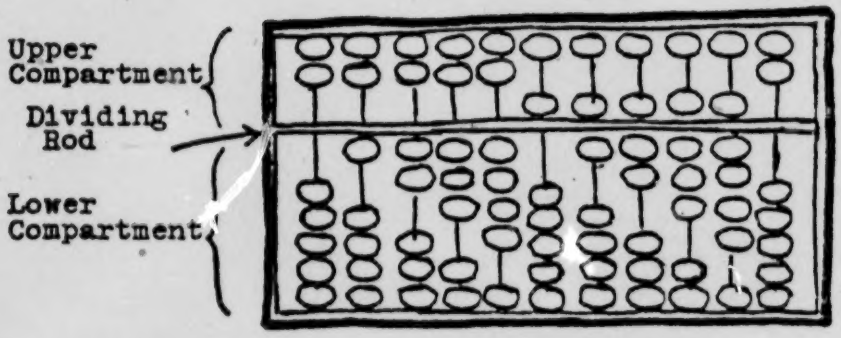
over one piece (enemy's or own) and land on an enemy piece and take it. The only restriction is that the three pieces (i.e., the Cannon the piece being jumped over, and the target piece) should lie on one and the same straight line (regardless of distance) with no other piece lying between.

The Soldiers (Ping, 兵) or the Pawns (Tsu, 卒). Initial positions are G1, G3, G5 G7 and G9 for the Soldiers and A1, A3, A5, A7 and A9 for the Pawns. They can only move forward to an adjacent position before crossing the Boundary River. They can move forward and sideways after they have crossed the Boundary River. Under no circumstances are they allowed to move backward.

When a player moves his pieces to such a position that he may capture his opponent's General or Marshal in his next move, he should warn his opponent by calling out "Chiang-chun (將軍)!" He can do this for three times in a row at the most, unless he wins at the fourth time.

ABACUS

From the early 15th century onward, the abacus has been widely used in China for adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing. Addition is so simple that even little children can learn to use the abacus in one lesson.

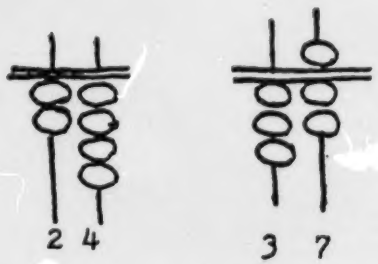


A Chinese abacus with a setting of
1,234,567,890

A horizontal rod in the Chinese abacus divides the abacus into two compartments. Each vertical column holds seven beads: two in the upper compartment and five in the lower compartment. Each bead in the lower compartment represents one unit, but each bead in the upper compartment represents five units. To add, we simply move beads to the horizontal dividing rod. To subtract, we just do the opposite, namely, moving beads from the dividing rod. The following illustrations will make this clear.

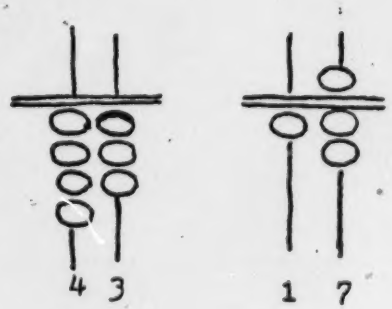
Addition: 24
13
37

1. Set the abacus to show 24.
2. Add 1 to the column that shows 2, resulting in 3.
3. To the column that shows 4, add 5 and subtract 2, resulting in 7.



Subtraction: 43
26
17

1. Set the abacus to show 43.
2. Subtract 2 from the column that shows 4, resulting in 2.
3. In the column that shows 2, subract 1. (This is borrowing 10 from a higher digit)
4. Since 10-6=4, we should now add 4 to the column that shows 3. This is done by adding 5 and subtracting 1 in that column, resulting in 7.



EATING UTENSILS

Porcelain

Eating utensils in China often were made of procelain, which began as a refinement on pottery during the Han dynasty (B.C. 206 -A.D.220). By the time of the T'ang dynasty (A.D. 618-907), very fine procelain was produced, and large quantities were exported along with silk and tea. The procelain produced was so unique in quality that people of other countries simply referred to it as "china".

The procelain items in your kit are the teapot, teacup, and ricebowl. However, items are Japan-made because it is difficult to obtain fine Chinese procelain products at a reasonable price here in Honolulu.

Teapot and Teacup

Hot tea has been enjoyed for many centuries as the main drink at every meal by young and old. Chinese tea is numerous in variety and each variety is named according to its place of origin or the degree of fermentation. For example, dark tea is so called because of its dark color developed through a thorough process of fermentation. The oo-long tea has gone through only incomplete fermentation, and the green tea has not been fermented at all. P'u-erh is a well-known variety of dark tea produced in P'u-erh district of Yunnan province.

Tea is prepared by putting a measure of tea leaves into the teapot, adding boiling water, and allowing it to steep for at least ten minutes with the cover on. It is drunk plain -- adding sugar and cream is not a Chinese practice.

Chinese people believe that tea does more than quench thirst.

It is said to stimulate one's energies, to relieve drunkeness or indigestion, and to prevent and to cure scurvy.

Ricebowl and Chopsticks

The pair of chopsticks in your kit is made of bamboo. Chopsticks are also made of wood, ivory or silver but bamboo is the most common.

In a traditional Chinese style dinner, main dishes are served in communal dishes placed in the middle of the table. Rice is placed in one's bowl and bit-size portions of the main dishes picked up by the chopsticks. Rice is scooped into the mouth with the chopsticks from the rice-bowl brought close to the mouth.

RECIPES

Rice

Rice is a must for every Chinese meal.

3 cups rice

3 cups water

Wash rice in cold water, 4 times. Put in heavy saucepan, add water, cover saucepan. Bring to boil and then lower the heat to allow rice to steam for 15 minutes. Turn off heat and let stand for another 10 minutes before serving.

Pork Hash and Water Chestnuts

1 lb. ground pork
10 water chestnuts
3 dried mushrooms
1 onion
3 tablespoons soy sauce
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cornstarch
2 tablespoons oil

Peel water chestnuts and chop. Soak dried mushrooms and clean. Squeeze dry and chop. Mix pork, water chestnuts, mushrooms and onions. Add soy sauce, salt, cornstarch, and oil. Put in deep bowl and steam 25 minutes. Serves 4.

Beef and Broccoli

½ lb. beef, sliced
1 bunch young broccoli
1 teaspoon crushed ginger
¼ cup water
1 clove garlic, crushed
4 tablespoons oil

Mix: 2 teaspoons cornstarch
½ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon sugar
1 tablespoon sherry
1 tablespoon soy sauce

Marinate meat in mixture of cornstarch, salt, sugar, sherry, and soy sauce. Peel stalks of broccoli. Drop broccoli into boiling water and parboil 1 minute. Remove and slice. (This should make about 2-2/3 cups.) Heat pan, add 2 tablespoons oil, and saute beef 2 seconds. Remove. Reheat pan, add 2 tablespoons oil, and saute ginger, garlic, and broccoli 1 minute. Add beef and water and simmer 2 minutes. Serves 3.

Candied Coconut Strips

1 coconut 3/4 cup water 1½ cups sugar

Remove coconut meat from shell in large pieces. Remove brown skin if desired. Using a vegetable peeler, slice coconut into thin strips. Combine with water and sugar. Boil for 20 to 30 minutes, stirring frequently, until water evaporates. Pour into a baking sheet. Separate strips with a fork. Makes 1½ pounds.

Almond Jelly I

1 stick white kanten
3 cups hot water
½ cup sugar
2/3 cup evaporated milk
1 teaspoon almond extract
2 cups fruit cocktail (No. 303 can; save syrup)

Mix: ½ cup fruit-cocktail syrup
¼ cup sugar
1½ cups water

Break kanten into small pieces and soak in 3 cups hot water 15 minutes.

Stir. Add sugar. Bring to a boil and simmer until kanten is dissolved. Add milk and almond extract. Remove and strain into 8 x 8-inch pan. Place in refrigerator until firm. Cut into 1-inch squares and put in serving dishes, 6 to 8 pieces to a dish. Add 3 tablespoons fruit cocktail and 2 tablespoons of fruit cocktail syrup mixture. Serves 5.

Canned chilled lychees, pineapple tidbits, mandarin oranges or other fruits may be used.

Almond Jelly II

2 envelopes unfloavored gelatin
1 cup cold water
2 cups milk, scalded
2/3 cup sugar
1 teaspoon almond extract
2 cups fruit cocktail (no. 303 can; save syrup)

Mix: ½ cup fruit cocktail syrup
¼ cup sugar
1½ cups water

Place gelatin in bowl, add cold water, and mix well. Add sugar to hot milk and bring to a boil. Add to gelatin and stir well. Add almond extract. Pour into 8 x 8-inch pan and place in refrigerator until firm. Cut in 1-inch squares. To serve, follow directions for Almond Jelly I.

Sesame-seed Cookies

1 cup shortening
1 cup sugar
1 egg, beaten
3/4 teaspoon vanilla
2½ cups flour
½ teaspoon salt
3/4 teaspoon soda
3/4 cup sesame seeds

Cream sugar and shortening well. Add beaten egg and vanilla. Sift flour, salt, and soda together; add to creamed mixture. Mix well and form into small round balls. Roll balls in sesame seeds. Place each ball in the palm of the left hand, which is oiled, and flatten to ½-inch thickness. Roll it in sesame seeds once more. Place on oiled cookie sheet and bake at 375 for 15 minutes. Makes 12 dozen cookies.

Recipes for pork hash and water chestnuts, beef and broccoli, almond jelly I and II, and sesame-seed cookies were taken from an excellent recipe book not included in this kit: Mary Sia's Chinese Cookbook, University Press of Hawaii, Honolulu, 1972. The recipe for candied coconut strips is from the Home Service Department, Hawaiian Electric Company, Honolulu.

BOOKS

Favorite Children's Stories From China and Tibet

A collection of colorfully illustrated Chinese folk-tales.

Flowers in Full Bloom

A collection of children's songs expressing their love of different tasks, such as mending the fishing-net, weaving bamboo baskets, planting seedlings. Words alone, no music.

Hello! Hello! Are You There?

A story of geographical contrasts between north and south China. It also presents ideals of the People's Republic of China.

I Am On Duty Today

The story of one day in the life of a little girl in a nursery. Her one duty is to help other children in the nursery that day. The theme of the story reflects Mao Tse-tung's motto "Serve the people!"

Ah Dai Comes to Hawaii

True life history of a Chinese immigrant woman who builds a life in Hawaii through hard work.

Chinese Songs We Can Sing and Chinese Instrumental Music

Booklet with accompanying cassette taperecording contains musical scores of "Chinese Songs We Can Sing" (Chinese versions with English translations).

WHERE WE BOUGHT EVERYTHING

Eleven of these kits have been placed at the public libraries throughout the islands of Hawaii. If you would like to have a kit of your own, feel free to xerox this book. Below, you can find out where we bought all the items included in the kit.

Lai Fong Department Store — Ph: 537-3497
1118 Nuuanu Ave.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

Children's outfits

China Emporium Company, Ltd. — Ph: 536-6049
1029 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

Male and female dolls
Chinese papercut scissors

Wing Coffee Company Ltd. — Ph: 537-3331
15 North Pauahi Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

Sandalwood fans
Bamboo chopsticks
Teapot and teacups

Tai Yen Company — Ph: 537-3295
1023 Maunakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

Small chinese chess
Ink well and ink stone
Writing brush
Copy book and character sheets

Hawaii Times
916 Nuuanu Ave.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817
Ph: 536-1091

Rubber stamp with Chinese characters

Chinatown Oriental Seed Center
1041 - No. 1 Kekaulike Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817
Ph: 531-7782

Wooden abacus

Red Flag Bookstore
12 North School Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Ph: 538-3129

Flowers in Full Bloom
I Am On Duty Today
Hello! Hello! Are You There?
Chinese papercuts

Ethnic Resource Center for the Pacific
c/o Educational Foundations
1776 University Ave., WA2-222
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
Ph: 948-7859

Ah Dai Comes to Hawaii
Distributed to all Department of Education schools.

World Wide Distributors
1132 Auahi Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
Ph: 536-1734

Favorite Children's Stories from China and Tibet
(Also available through University Bookstore, Tradebook Order Department, University of Hawaii)